

















# BY TELEGRAPH.

[CHINA MAIL'S EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]  
RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FOR HONGKONG.  
(Received at 6.50 p.m.)

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

### THE PORT ARTHUR COMMAND.

Alexeeff to Join the Army.

LONDON, May 6.  
Admiral Alexeeff has received an Imperial Ukase transferring him to General Kurapatkin's Army. He has, therefore, left Port Arthur to rejoin the active army. Pending the arrival of Admiral Skrydlov, Admiral Vitgeft is entrusted with the command at Port Arthur.

### JAPAN'S SECOND ARMY.

Landing Expected in Liaotung Gulf.

We are indebted to Mr. Noma, Consul for Japan, for the following telegrams announcing the landing of the second Japanese army in the Liaotung Gulf: It will be observed that the name of the landing place is not given.

TOKYO, 6th May, 4.20 p.m.  
General Kuroki reports that on the 3rd May the Japanese mounted scouts after a severe hand-to-hand fight near Fenghuang-chang, drove the Russian horsemen towards Fenghuang-chang.

The Chinese say that on the 1st May about 2,000 Russian infantry, posted on a hill east of Fenghuang-chang, fired upon 300 of their comrades retreating from the Yalu, mistaking them for the enemy and 100 men were wounded and 70 killed. The rest fled in disorder, abandoning the commissariat.

Officers taken prisoners state that the only bodies that retreated in order on the 1st May were five or six infantry battalions and two artillery companies.

200 more Russians killed or wounded were found left on the field.

TOKYO, 6th May, 6 p.m.  
Admiral Hosoya reports that the seventh detached fleet, the twentieth torpedo flotilla, the *Hongkong Maru* and *Nippon Maru* arrived at 5.30 a.m. on the 5th May at Liaotung. Some of the enemy's sentinels were seen on the top of a hill adjoining the coast and were driven away by our fire.

The Naval Brigade, under Captain Nemoto, was then ordered to land. The objective preventing the boats' approach to the shore, they waited breast-deep for 1,000 metres and gained the shore at 7.22 a.m. Immediately marching, they reached the heights and hoisted their flag.

Meanwhile the cruisers *Aburahi*, *Ushumi* and *Chokai* approached the shore on the flank of the landing-place for the purpose of diverting the enemy. The *Aburahi* fired 100 of the enemy and dispersed them.

The transports arrived at 8.5 a.m. with the first echelon of the Second Army, who, seeing the Japanese flag at the top of the hill, immediately commenced landing, which they effected splendidly, despite the deep water. They are now building a pontoon.

### INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE KHILKOFF.

St. Petersburg, April 4.  
I have just had a long talk with Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, who returned yesterday from the Baikal district, where he has been for two months. He is elderly, healthy, keen, and American-looking, with a small grey goatee beard. In his youth he voluntarily spent some years in America as a common railway engineer. As a believer in Mr. Chamberlain's principle of attending to matters personally, he went out along the Siberian Railway to put matters in order with his own hands.

To-day he saw the Emperor, who is thoroughly satisfied that everything possible is being done by the engineers now building the railway round Lake Baikal. The Prince goes out again in a fortnight for another two months, the chief reason this time being a fear lest the engineers' enthusiasm should lead them to go too fast. The railway round the Lake is now completed as far as Kuitak, and will be entirely finished in August, instead of next January, as calculated, notwithstanding the great engineering difficulties, the many tunnels, and the fact that the railway is mostly being cut in the face of the rock cliffs encircling the Lake.

No troops have been transported across the Lake by train, though some locomotives and trucks have been taken over destined for the Far East. Five thousand horses are working on the Lake, fueling the troops and military stores.

All the soldiers Prince Khilkoff saw were in astonishingly good health and spirits. At the commencement of the war there was a lack of food and locomotives in the Far East. These have now been supplied from Russia.

The stories of the sufferings of peasants along the railway are greatly exaggerated. The initial attempts of the speculators to profiteer by the inhumanity were immediately nipped in the bud by the Government taking over all supplies at a reasonable price, and punishing efforts at overcharge.

Some Japanese spy photographers were caught, but as it was impossible to prove their guilt, they were sent to Berlin. The importance of thoroughly protecting the

line is quite realized. The Prince considers it impossible for Japan to cut the railway anywhere. Russia is in all respects quite sound financially. Nearly all the peasants on the railway are working for the Government at good wages.

The Prince had a long talk with a old friend, General Kurapatkin, who intends to take no chances. The heavy fighting will probably begin after June 20. The War, he considers, is likely to be a prolonged one, owing to the adoption by the Japanese of the Boer tactics of fighting and running.

Regarding the reports that Russia will be unable to support above 30,000 men in the Far East by the railway, Prince Khilkoff states that the line is now only doing half the transport work it could achieve if necessary. The troops will be able to obtain all requisite food from the local farmers, aided by the Government.

The Prince considers that Japan meant war because it began its attacks treacherously before receiving the Russian reply and its concessions. Although the war has not been popularized in Russia, he thinks that the Commanders of the foreign battle-ships should have saved the *Korietz* and *Yanyang* from murderous destruction.

The Japanese, the Prince added, are suffering from a lack of sense of proportion. They have chased the Chinese with the Russians since the Chinese War, and now that a few successes have been treacherously secured, have entire confidence in the outcome. General Kurapatkin is slow and deliberate, but very sure.—The Standard Special Correspondent.

### WAR CORRESPONDENTS' CRUISE.

#### Another Interview with Russian Officers.

CHERPOV, April 23.

The *Pravda*, chartered by the *Chicago Daily News*, arrived here this morning from a cruise through the Minots Islands, and along the Manchurian coast of Korea up to the entrance of the Yalu River. Yesterday afternoon two Russian torpedo boat destroyers intercepted the *Pravda* some eight or ten miles south of Port Arthur: the ensuing explanations terminated in the Russians taking command of the *Pravda* and politically confining the captain and correspondents to their cabins. The Pressmen rejoicing over the probability of seeing Port Arthur and the possibility of "going one better" than their late Norwegian achievement, unfortunately for the readers of their newspaper, however, the captors of the *Pravda* on arriving some three miles off Port Arthur, were instructed by signals from the coast to force their prize, whereupon the captain and correspondents were allowed to resume command of their craft.

In discussing the affair with one of the crew I was informed that the officers and men of the two torpedo boat destroyers were well clothed, and judging from their appearance well fed, and did not appear to be at all discontented with their recent detention: in fact one of the officers expressed the opinion that any advantage gained by the Japanese at sea would subsequently be more than counterbalanced by the Russians on land; he was also confident that Port Arthur was impregnable both by land and sea. Several large men-of-war could be seen lying at anchor inside the harbour, and from the zigzag course steered by the torpedo-boat destroyers on leaving the *Pravda* it was presumed by those on board the latter that the approach to the harbour has been thickly mined by the Russians.

MYSTERY.  
One of the objects of the *Pravda's* cruise was to solve, if possible, the mystery as to where the Japanese are coaling their ships. It was thought that possibly the Japanese had converted one of the Minots Islands into a coaling depot, but the *Pravda's* cruise through these islands officially controverted the idea. Of course it is possible that the Japanese are coaling at sea, but it is worthy of note that although the Japanese squadron has been frequently sighted at various times by passing steamers, yet no single occasion has any officer been noticed in the vicinity of the fleet.

MYSTERY.  
There has been some talk here as to the likelihood of the recently appointed American Consul to Antung shortly proceeding to his destination, but the chance of his arriving there by water appears to be extremely small in view of the fact that the Russians have mined the narrow navigable channels of the Yalu River. The *Pravda* approached the river at low tide and noticed at the entrance something which appeared to be a place of muzzling floating on the surface of the water. Close inspection revealed a moored contact mine concealed beneath the innocent looking refuse.

CHINESE SENT AWAY.  
My informant also mentioned meeting in the vicinity of the Yalu a junk containing a number of well-dressed Chinese who stated that they had been turned out of Taitung by the Russians, who were driving away all Chinese from their lines along the river, with the exception of coolies required by

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TROOPS.  
In the construction of earth works. The refugees stated that some 3,000 Russian troops were concentrated at Taitung and that the place was being strongly entrenched. Japanese troops have arrived as far as Yung-tung and it is doubtful whether any Russian troops are now remaining on Korean territory. The statement lately wired out by Reuters that Russian and Japanese pickets along the Yalu were within 600 yards of each other does not appear to be correct. Advises received to-day indicate that the closest points of contact between the two forces are Taitung and Yung-tung, the river between these two places being three miles wide.

It is reported that the whole length of the Russo-Japanese Liaotung Peninsula, from Port Arthur to the Yalu River, is being patrolled by mounted Cossacks, a precautionary measure to prevent any surprise landing on the part of the Japanese.

PROVISIONS PLentiful.  
By all accounts there is no lack of provisions at Port Arthur. It is stated that the cost of foodstuff has only advanced 25 per cent since the beginning of the war. This is partly accounted for by the enforcement of a tariff prohibiting dealers from enhancing their prices beyond the limit specified from time to time by the Russian authorities.

HOW THE RUSSIANS ARE SUPPLIED.  
In spite of the Japanese fleet there is little doubt, but that large quantities of goods are being shipped aboard junks to the Russians. Large consignments of flour, sacks of wheat, etc., are being landed at Chofu, and Dame Rumour hath stated that a good deal of it is transhipped at night into junks, which leave here in the small hours, to follow the coast through the Minots Islands to some rendezvous on the coast of the Liaotung Peninsula.

Steamers are arriving from the South bound for Newchwang, where large stocks of biscuits are awaiting shipment. Apparently the demand of Japanese invasion of that quarter is not so imminent as was anticipated.—Mercury Correspondent.

## BUSINESS OF THE PORT.

The report of the Acting Harbour Master for 1903 shows a substantial increase in the number and tonnage of ships which entered and cleared the port during the year, the figures being: 1903—164,470 ships, representing 23,833,384 tons; 1902—99,449 ships, 21,335,566 tons, an increase of 6,021 ships, 2,510,818 tons. The total number of British ships to enter and clear was 8,449, representing 11,250,296 tons, as compared with 7,103 ships, 9,571,787 tons, in 1902, an increase of 1,347 ships; (18.8 per cent) and 1,678,509 tons. This is divided between ocean-going and river steamers, the former accounting for 427 ships, 762,848 tons, and the latter 320 ships, 415,064 tons. Foreign shipping totalled 6,040 vessels, 7,763,115 tons in 1903, as against 5,359 ships and 6,704,211 tons in 1902, an increase of 681 ships (12.7 per cent) and 1,058,904 tons. Junks in foreign trade using the port declined from 35,245 junks in 1902 to 31,765 in 1903. The tonnage also declined from 2,238,239 in 1902 to 2,098,459 in 1903. The total tonnage to enter and clear the harbour during the year amounted to 24,039,862 tons, being 5,111,082 tons in excess over the previous year. Of this amount British ocean-going and river steamers accounted for 46.80 per cent; Foreign ocean-going and river steamers 32.32 per cent; steam launches and junks (foreign trade) 11.99 per cent; and junks in local trade 8.89 per cent. It will be noticed that the British quota is fourteen per cent, higher than the foreign contribution, and is more than equal to the foreign ocean-going and river steamers and launches and junks (foreign trade) combined. The increase in British ships and tonnage over the foreign vessels is marked throughout the report.

## ANTI-TAXATION RIOTS AT CHAO-CHOW-FU.

(From a Correspondent.)

The feeling in this city against the proposed taxes on pork, fish, paper, &c., has been growing in intensity, and when the pork tax was levied recently all the pork shops were closed by their owners. A few days afterwards, on the 30th of April, as the Taoist, who is unpopular, started early in the morning to the Confucian Temple, he found a crowd at his yamen gates. The crowd increased in numbers as he proceeded, until he found himself imprisoned along with the city mandarins in the temple.

The crowd was very demonstrative, closed the doors and refused to allow the officials out after they had finished worship. The Taoist then sent for 200 soldiers, who forced their way through the crowd, injuring several people in the process, and conveyed the mandarins back to their yamens. The crowd then proceeded to the office of the Port Tax Farmer, which they looted, and then to the office of the Deputy for Foreign Affairs, where the Farmer was supposed to be hiding. The male occupants escaped before the rioters arrived, but the wife of the Deputy was roughly handled, her clothes being torn by the rioters, while the house furniture was destroyed.

Hearing that the fugitive was in the shop of a prominent Roman Catholic, a silver smith, a man who is very unpopular because he does so much Yamen business, the mob next attacked this shop and plundered it of its valuable contents. They then attacked the shop of a fellow-churchman next door, but the neighbouring shopkeeper, no doubt alarmed at the way affairs were developing, urged the rioters not to molest this shop as the owner was an honorable man, and not like the other one. The arrival of 100 soldiers also turned the tide and stopped the plundering.

This was the most critical time. If this shop had been entered, the probabilities are that other Roman Catholic silver-smiths, then the banks and wealthy business houses, and the mission compounds would have been looted. As it was, the French Mission had to be guarded, for an angry crowd collected outside, hooting and throwing broken tiles. Threats of plundering the Protestant Missions were freely uttered in the streets, but no demonstration was made, and it was not until dark that a guard, by that time quite unnecessary, was sent.

The authorities had the seven city gates shut and issued proclamations. The Taoist hinted the City Magistrate was to blame, and the Magistrate said he was obeying orders from above. The Taoist ordered the shops, which had almost all been shut, to be reopened, threatening punishment if they did not. This only enraged the people. Then he issued forth in person to persuade the shopkeepers to re-open. They refused. Next day, they were still shut, whereupon new proclamations were issued, threatening the port tax until the question should be decided by the Provincial authorities. The Taoist, Brigadier, Prefect and City Magistrate, the two latter on foot, divided the city between them, and went round urging the shopkeepers to re-open. In view of the remission of the tax, they acceded, and an outward peace now reigns. The people have been victorious on the first round.

It is curious, however, that in this quiet city a disturbance with no far-reaching possibilities should spring up so easily, and that there should be a certain amount of anti-foreign feeling with it.

## MOLE-TOOTH POWDER.

A potent, scientific dentifrice, cleanses and preserves the teeth.

## LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 8.

Perhaps no war has ever attracted so many reporters, and certainly none has yet yielded them so little copy. It was natural that correspondents should approach the scene of hostilities from the Japanese side. Tokio is accessible, while Harbin is not. But, having penetrated so far, they find it is impossible to proceed any further. The Japanese government is perfectly courteous, but it remembers well enough that it was from a newspaper report of the sailing of the *Koushing* that it derived the information that enabled it to score its first success in the war with China, and it has no intention of extending a similar advantage to Russia now. It cannot prevent the *Times* correspondent cruising about on his own responsibility and using wireless telegraphy, but it feels a grin of delight in keeping the great mass of the correspondents interested in Tokio, and (in accordance with the famous advice of Lord Wolsley) telling them what it likes, while depriving them other sources of information. The fifteen who have been allowed to go 'to the front' will find themselves shipped to a point of minor importance, while the real attack on the Liao peninsula can be carried on away from the main versions of the candid friend, whom Japan found rather a nuisance the last time they were at Port Arthur. This reference ought to be comforting to Mr. T. Coxon, who was on your staff at the time.

It may well be hoped that the brush with the Tibetans at Gurul on Thursday of last week will be so convincing to them that that mission may go on to Gyantse without further hindrance. Once established there, Colonel Young-husband should be able to treat with the Dalai Lama effectively by the threat to set up an opposing jurisdiction in the person of the rival Grand Lama of Tashu-Lhumpo. When thieves fall out, etc., and Russia's present embassies give us a splendid opportunity of countering offensively all the machinations of the Buriat Dorjief, and other Slav emissaries. The Chinese Amban is powerless, but even the hierarchy of Tibet will be impressed by the crossing of the Himalayas, a march unequalled in the world's history, and unchecked even by a solemn curse lasting forty-eight hours and launched by the Grand Lama himself. The Himalayas are the wall of India, but we shall all the stronger for holding both sides of the barrier. It is certainly of good omen that the people of the neighbourhood, and even the Amban, are friendly to the advancing mission.

'Aus other kleinen Garrison' has been translated into English. The picture Lieut. Bilsch drew of German garrison life was splendid, but he seems to have established its general veracity before the Court-martial which sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and the loss of his commission. Of course, smuggled copies have been reprinted everywhere. This week the author has been released, and his troubles instead of ending are only just to begin. There are pirate publishers and unauthorised translators to be prosecuted, and a succession of duels to be fought with the officers whom he portrayed too recognisably in its pages. Several English novelists, notably Thackeray, Roade and Disraeli, have introduced living characters into their stories, but the practice is an unsafe one in Germany.

The Government whips have allowed Major Seely to resume his seat for the Isle of Wight without a contest. The Free Food victory is merely a tactical one. Mr. Baring, the Opposition candidate, withdrew, as the contest must turn on points with regard to which Major Seely is at one with the Opposition, and the Chamberlains did not feel strong enough to win the seat against a combination of those with whom Major Seely is personally popular and those who, though they voted against him four years ago, would support him now that he is again the Government. The result is the loss of a seat which had been virtually lost already, but no publication of figures as to the Radical platform.

## THE BUDGET.

Agitation Against the Tea Duty.

LONDON, April 19.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget shows a deficit of £5,415,000. The estimated revenue for the coming year is £13,906,000 (7) and the expenditure £13,880,000. The suspension of the Sinking Fund is refused, and it is proposed to realise a million's worth of unclaimed stock.

An additional duty of sixpence on cigars and a shilling on cigarettes is also proposed, and modified tobacco duties.

## LAWN TENNIS.

The following games in the Lawn Tennis Tournament were played yesterday:

SINGLES MATCHES (A Class).

4th Round.

E. Humphreys (scot) defeated A. Boyd (scot) 6-4, 6-3.

SINGLES MATCHES (B Class).

3rd Round.

R. Manning (scot) defeated W. S. Allen (scot) 6-0, 6-2.

The only game set down for Monday is Althorn and Smith v. D. Humeck and Slide in the Professional Pair.

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The Budget provides for an additional twopenny duty on Tea, and adds one penny to the Income Tax.

In the Budget sugar is not touched. It introduced a new rate of 3s. 3d. upon tobacco stripped before importation, and raises the moisture limit to 32. The Budget also introduces small drawbacks, which, it is hoped, will increase the British export tobacco trade.

It is estimated that £550,000 will be realised from these duties, two million from the increase of the Income Tax, and two million from the increase of twopenny on tea.

There was loud opposition and protests against these additional duties, which make the revenue £14,610,000.

The Chancellor proposed to meet last year's deficit from Treasury balances and sale of unclaimed stock.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in his Budget Speech, said he did not think the consumption of tea would be materially checked by the additional duty.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman warmly complimented the Chancellor for his courage in refusing to suspend the Sinking Fund and imposing two of the most unpopular taxes, namely, tea and income.

Sir Michael Hicks-Baugh expressed satisfaction that there was no trace of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's fiscal views in his speech.

Mr. Ritchie congratulated the Chancellor on the manner in which he had discharged an extremely difficult duty.

The opinion in Parliamentary circles is unanimous in condemning the Tea Tax, though appreciation is expressed at the Chancellor's plucky and business-like manner in dealing with the situation.

It is not considered a serious blow to the tea trade, as the duty will amount to 11 1/2 p. in order to prevent merchants delaying the clearance of tea from bonds in anticipation of the next Budget.

He hoped that, as a result of the recent exertions, the Navy Estimates would not need to grow in the next few years as in the past. He hoped also, while modifying our Army system, would increase the efficiency of the Army, to reduce the expenditure.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a brief speech, argued that those who objected to the increase in the tea duty on the ground that it would injure India and Ceylon ought to have moved a preference amendment.

The House of Commons has adopted the resolution in favour of the increased duty on tea, after an amendment by Mr. T. Lough in favour of a sixpenny duty had been rejected by 265 votes against 100.

The tobacco increased duty was also adopted by 200 votes against 100.

Consols rose on the Budget news.

Calcutta, April 20.—The news that Mr. Chamberlain's Budget proposes to add another 2d. to the Tea Duty has created a great deal of indignation in tea circles in Calcutta. The effect of the increase, it is believed, will lead to the flooding of the home market with the cheaper grades of China tea.

The India producer is the chief sufferer. The Tea Association is moving the Chamber of Commerce to assist them in a strong protest.

LONDON, April 20.—The Ceylon Association in London and the India Tea Association are considering the advisability of calling a meeting of producers to protest against the increase of the tea duty, which came as a complete surprise to the trade.

It is thought in Minging Lane that there will be a strong temporary demand for common tea, but that, later, consumption will be checked.

Calcutta, April 21.—A public meeting of the tea industry in the India tea industry will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday to protest against the increased duty.

The Hon. Mr. A. Ayrer, president of the Chamber, will occupy the chair, and will be supported by the Chairman of the Indian Tea Association and other leading proprietors, agents, and directors.

The Indian Tea Association have already telegraphed to the Viceroy, urging that the Government of India should enter a protest against the enhancement of the duty.

A special telegram to the *Englishman*, dated London, April 20th, states that the increase of the Tea Duty was absolutely unexpected. It is difficult yet to estimate the full effect, but the trade expresses great indignation.

The following is the text of a telegram despatched by Sir Henry Blake to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

I am requested to transmit following telegram—Telegram begins: The Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association representing the tea industry of Ceylon enter their respectful but emphatic protest against the imposition of further twopenny per pound duty on tea. They submit that a crushing burden of over 100 per cent. on the value of their staple product is calculated very seriously to imperil the prospects and therefore the welfare of the Colony. They further respectfully submit that this Oncom Colony is worthy of greater consideration. I agree with above representation that the additional duty may have seriously depressing effect on important industry in this export to England, in competition with cheaper Chinese teas.

STEARNS' WINE is pleasant to take. It is certain in preventing malarial fevers.

## To-day's Advertisements.

TO LADIES.

Ask for and insist on getting

SILVER DISH

Hams, Bacon, Cheese

AND

Tinned Provisions.

To be obtained from all respectable dealers in Hongkong.

GEO. & JNO. NICKSON & Co., Ltd.,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Hongkong, January 9, 1904. 29-6

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice of Receiving Order and First Meeting of Creditors.

No. 3 of 1904.

Re The Hong Yau Firm, lately trading as Contractors at No. 139, Queen's Road East, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Receiving Order dated the 13th day of February, 1904.

Petition dated the 10th day of February, 1904.

FRIDAY, the 13th day of May, 1904.

At 12 o'clock at Noon, precisely, at the First General Meeting of Creditors in the above Matter, to be held at the Official Receiver's Office, Land Office, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid.

No Creditor can vote unless he previously proves his debt.

Forms of Proof and Proxy can be obtained at the Official Receiver's Office during Office hours.

At the First General Meeting, the Creditors will be asked to consider whether the Debtor should be adjudged Bankrupt or whether they, the Creditors, will entertain a proposal for a Composition or Scheme of Arrangement.

Notice of Public Examination.

No. 29 of 1903.

Re LAU YUK LAM, lately trading as Californian Merchant at No. 24, Wing Wo Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, under the style of Os Hing.

No. 8 of 1904.

Re The Po Fung Bank, lately trading as Bankers at No. 53, E. Main Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, has been fixed for the Public Examination of the above-named Debtors at the Supreme Court.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1904.

BRUCE SHEPHERD, Official Receiver & Trustee.

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CAFE RESTAURANT, WEISMANN.

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW PREMISES, No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (Opposite Post Office).

Recommends to the Public of Hongkong:—

Breakfast, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Lunches, from 12 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Dinner, from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

MEALS à la carte at all hours. Afternoon Tea a Specialty. Special Ladies' Room; Retiring Room. On Paris Française. Man Spricht Deutsch.

Monthly Allowances for all Meals can be arranged. Any kind of catering done, to the most civil prices. All orders strictly attended to.

With this is combined the EUROPEAN BAKERY.

Where all kind of BREAD AND CAKES are made by the only European Bakers in the Colony.

HANS WE







AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. STREET & CO., 20, Cornhill, GORDON & GORE, 1, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HATTON, 11 & 12, Lombard Street, E.C. RAYNES & CO., 100 & 101, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 100, Fleet Street, E.C. SELL'S ADVERTISING AGENCY LTD., 107, Fleet Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MAYENCE, 18, Rue de la Grange Batelière.

NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE EVANGELICAL MISSION, 62, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.—American Port General Agency.—BRAN & BLAIR, San Francisco.

ACETANIA, TAFMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORE, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE ASSOCIATED CO., Colombo.

BATAVIA.—H. M. VAN DORP & CO., SINGAPORE, STRAITS, & KELLY & WAHNE, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. R. WATSON & CO., Manila.

TITANIC.—J. N. MOORE & CO., LIMITED, 1, Broad Street, London, W. 1.

SHANGHAI, LANKA, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WAHNE, Yokohama, LANKA, CRAWFORD & CO. and KELLY & WAHNE.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THIRD LINE OF STEAMSHIP.

FROM NEW YORK.

FROM NEW YORK.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER SIMLA.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, A.C. ex S.S. India and Sindh.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. 8 m/s.

From Penang, ex S.S. 1 S.N. and B. and P. S. S. Co's steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 p.m. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Inst. at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here or of which date they cannot be presented. No claims will be admitted after the 10th Inst. at 4 p.m.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1904. 875

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000.

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund £1,000,000.

Agents:—J. N. MOORE & CO., Ltd., 1, Broad Street, London, W. 1.

Hongkong, May 6, 1904. 875

THE CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM NEW YORK.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER SIMLA.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S GODOWNS at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, A.C. ex S.S. India and Sindh.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. 8 m/s.

From Penang, ex S.S. 1 S.N. and B. and P. S. S. Co's steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 p.m. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 10th Inst. at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here or of which date they cannot be presented. No claims will be admitted after the 10th Inst. at 4 p.m.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

### Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Excluded by this affidavit and Exhibits referred to, viz:

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Abbreviations in *italics* and underlined within the following list of names of the Islands, and of the Wharves, are marked A., near the Kowloon shore A., and those in the body of the Shipping of a *bay* between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the *figures* denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Que Works.	7. From Royal Yard to Huan Buildings.
2. From Que Works to Jardine's Wharf.	8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour's Office	9. From Keller's Island to North Point.
4. From Harbour Master's to the Marine.	10. Kowloon Wharves.
5. From the Market to Peddie's Wharf.	11. Jardine's Wharf.
6. From Peddie's Wharf to the Naval Yard	

Vessels' Names.	Anchor No.	Captain.	Flag and Key.	Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers.</b>								
Andree Rickmers.....	3	C. Koht	Ger. str.	1020	May 20	Melchers & Co.		
Angus .....	5	C. Dakers	British str.	2320	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Alegra .....	1	Edrup	Dan. str.	611	April 29	Jobson & Co.		K'loon Dock
Appalachian .....	3	C. Simpson	British str.	2480	May 7	Standard Oil Co.		
Boulder .....	6	C. McIntosh	British str.	1864	May 7	Guth, Livingston & Co.		
Breid .....	3	C. Falkum	Norw. str.	446	May 6	Chinese		
Bourbon .....	4	C. Antoni	French str.	997	May 6	Chinese		
Chibbi .....	10	C. Danie	British str.	3594	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Chihli .....	6	C. Hooker	British str.	1124	May 8	Butterfield & Swire	Swatow & Tientsin	May 8.
Coptic .....	3	C. Arnward	British str.	2744	May 6	G. & O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai & Swatow	May 12.
Crown of Arragon .....	3	C. Douard	British str.	1474	April 28	Grimm & Co.		
Cruiser .....	6	C. Brown	British str.	27	May 4	Hendley & Co.		
Daphne .....	4	C. Wynes	Norw. str.	2200	May 28	Order		
Dee of Japan .....	4	C. Ison	British str.	683	May 4	P. R. Co.	Vancouver (B.C.)	May 11.
Donchov .....	3	C. Samle	British str.	1228	May 6	Butterfield & Swire		
Dooshing .....	4	C. Arthur	British str.	1425	May 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Frithuf .....	3	C. Haraldsen	Norw. str.	891	May 4	Isaka Shosen Kaisha	Swatow & Tientsin	May 8.
Gard .....	1	C. Holverson	Norw. str.	79	May 5	Order		

Goodwin	8	Nether	British str.	753	May	Abdulla Hussan Kaisha	May 6.
Heath	1	Saver	British str.	4137	May	J. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 9.
McLean	3	Cass	French str.	609	April	R. M. Mary	May 9.
McLean	3	Dante	Ital. str.	2784	May	Arnolovits & Co.	May 11.
McLean	9	Kilmarigien	Amer. str.	29	April	7. Barretto & Co.	
McLean	1	McMethral	British str.	1022	May	Butterfield & Swire	
Lownd	1	Leuca	Ger. str.	1061	May	McIntosh & Co.	
Lownd	1	Thorp	British str.	2204	May	4. McDowell & Co. m.d.	
Lownd	1	John George	British str.	2178	April	29. Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Macquarie	1	Sandra	Ger. str.	1021	April	26. Butterfield & Swire	
Macquarie	3	Pave	British str.	1046	May	4. Chinese.	
Macquarie	3	Tinmouth	British str.	1206	April	15. Order	
Macquarie	8	Tanig	Norw. str.	3	May	2. Abdulla Hussan Kaisha	
Macquarie	3	Thrupup	Ger. str.	678	April	2. Jebson Co.	
Macquarie	3	Pepp	British str.	2391	May	3. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Namsang	3	Hose	Ger. str.	863	May	4. Chinese	
Namsang	3	Olson	Ger. str.	726	May	7. Chinese	

Hamley	3	Robertson	British str.	2432	April	28	Bradley & Co.		
Amlyford	3	Joseph	British str.	2651	April	18	Bradley & Co.		
Specie	3	Samuels	British str.	315	May	6	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	May 7.
Stewart	3	D. Brown	Ger. str.	436	May	23	Dunbar American Line		
St. Mary	3	Lawson	Ger. str.	207	May	3	Robt. Livingston & Co.		
Fenchley	3	Schulzen	British str.	984	May	3	Butterfield & Swire		
Tartar	4	R. Benson	British str.	2768	April	29	P. R. Co.	Vancouver (B.C.)	May 21.
Thal	4	R. Benson	British str.	836	May	6	Douglas Steamship Co.	Swatow & Foochow	May 8.
Tortoise	4	Gilbert	British str.	1221	May	6	Butterfield & Swire		
Tortoise	4	McLoughlin	Brit. str.	260	May	6	Butterfield & Swire		
Tortoise	4	Hansen	Ger. str.	769	May	7	Black & White	Australian Ports	May 9.
Tortoise	4	McLoughlin	British str.	769	May	7	Black & White	Swatow & Foochow	May 11.
Tortoise	4	McLoughlin	British str.	769	May	7	Black & White		
Tortoise	4	McLoughlin	British str.	769	May	7	Black & White	Shanghai	May 3.
Tortoise	4	McLoughlin	British str.	769	May	7	Black & White	Mauls	May 9.

Agnes .....	2	schulz .....	crit. bps	106	June 1	Harmer	
J. B. Leeds .....	2	Garry .....	Amer. sch.	209	April 29	Gilman & Co.	
Lothair .....	2	.....	ital. bps.	794	Jan.	12	Carlowitz & Co.
Maria .....	2	Urag .....	Italian bps.	1118	April	3	Order

  

ST. JAMES LASSER-SUEZ CANAL [DRAINED THROUGH EGYPT.]		Exchange.		China Coast Meteorological Register.	
Tientsin, Formosa, Ulysses, Algeria, Plani- mary, April 8; Mondra, Schaffzell, 12;		HONGKONG, May 7, 1894.		6th May.—at 4 P.M.	
Tientsin, Formosa, Ulysses, Algeria, Plani- mary, April 8; Mondra, Schaffzell, 12;		On London—		Wind.	
Tientsin, Formosa, Ulysses, Algeria, Plani- mary, April 8; Mondra, Schaffzell, 12;		Bank, Wire, etc. .... 1/91			
Tientsin, Formosa, Ulysses, Algeria, Plani- mary, April 8; Mondra, Schaffzell, 12;		On demand, .... 1/92			
Tientsin, Formosa, Ulysses, Algeria, Plani- mary, April 8; Mondra, Schaffzell, 12;		30/100 .....			

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.				
May 7, 1904.				
Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid up.	Closing Quota (cents).
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$ 125	all	125 1/2, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited...	19,970	£ 10	£ 8	100, buyers
Do. Founders' shares	28,956	£ 10	£ 8	100, buyers
Do. Founders' shares	750	£ 1	£ 1	810
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd....	10,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	250, buyers
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd....	24,000	\$ 83.33	\$ 25	80, sellers
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd....	10,000	£ 10	£ 5	100, ex div.
Union Insurance Society, Ltd....	8,000	\$ 200	\$ 100	200, buyers
Yantai S. Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000	\$ 100	\$ 50	100, buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>				
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd....	20,000	\$ 100	\$ 50	100, sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	250, buyers
<b>DOCKS, ETC.</b>				
W'kong & Whampoa Dock Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$ 50	all	50, sellers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited....	8,000	\$ 25	\$ 25	25, sales & sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd....	8,000	\$ 25	\$ 25	25, buyers
C. Farman, Boyd & Co. Ltd....	58,700	£ 100	£ 100	100, buyers
<b>SHIPS, TUGS, ETC.</b>				
China and Manilla S. S. Co., Ltd....	30,000	\$ 50	\$ 50	50, sales
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited....	20,000	\$ 50	all	50, sellers
H.K. O. and M. Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$ 15	15	15, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited	90,000	\$ 10	all	10, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Ltd....	10,000	\$ 10	10	10, buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$ 10	10	10, buyers
do. Preference.	1,000	\$ 1	1	1, buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd....	8,600	£ 10	£ 10	10, buyers
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	200,000	£ 10	£ 10	10, buyers
do. Preference.	100,000	£ 10	£ 10	10, buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Company, Limited....	20,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	100, buyers
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited....	7,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	100, buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd....	7,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	100, buyers
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co.	30,000	\$ 50	all	50, buyers
Shanghai and Hongchow Wharf Co.	20,100	£ 100	£ 100	100, sales
<b>LAND AND BUILDING.</b>				
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited....	50,000	\$ 100	100	100, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	52,000	£ 100	£ 100	100, buyers
K. W. Loon Land and Building Company	8,000	\$ 50	\$ 50	50, buyers
Wei-hei-wei Land & Building Co., Ltd.	3,784	£ 25	£ 25	25, buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co.	100,000	\$ 10	all	10, buyers
West Point Building Co., Limited....	50,000	\$ 25	\$ 25	25, buyers
do. Preference.	12,500	\$ 50	\$ 50	50, buyers
<b>TRAMWAYS.</b>				
H.R. High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	1,250	\$ 100	all	100, buyers
<b>MINING.</b>				
New Pungon Mining Co., Ltd....	80,000	\$ 11	\$ 11	11, buyers
do. Preference shares	30,000	\$ 1	all	1, buyers
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin.	16,000	Fr. 250	all	250, buyers
Ragat Aust. Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£ 1	1/10	1, buyers
<b>HOTELS, ETC.</b>				
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd....	12,000	\$ 50	all	50, buyers
Astor House Hotel Ltd. (Hankow).	2,000	\$ 100	£ 100	100, buyers
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. (Shanghai)	30,000	\$ 25	\$ 25	25, buyers
<b>DEFENSIBLES.</b>				
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited....	80,000	\$ 10	all	10, buyers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$ 10	\$ 10	10, buyers
<b>LIGHTING.</b>				
H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited....	7,000	\$ 10	all	10, buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd....	8,000	£ 60	£ 60	60, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited....	30,000	\$ 10	\$ 10	10, buyers
New Electric Light (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$ 10	\$ 10	10, buyers
<b>CEMENT, ETC.</b>				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd....	50,000	\$ 10	\$ 10	10, buyers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Bell & Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	8,604	£ 12 1/2	£ 12 1/2	12 1/2, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	100,000	\$ 10	\$ 10	10, buyers
H.K. Steam Water-bori Co., Ltd....	7,000	\$ 10	\$ 10	10, buyers
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd....	10,000	\$ 7 1/2	all	7 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited....	5,000	\$ 25	all	25, buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd....	7,900	£ 20	£ 20	20, buyers
Tobacco Planting Company, Ltd....	20,000			